

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION

Latoya Henderson , individually and on behalf of all others  
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-v.-

Everest Receivable Services Inc., DNF Associates LLC,  
and John Does 1-25,

Defendants.

Civil Action No:

**CLASS ACTION  
COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR  
JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Latoya Henderson (hereinafter, "Plaintiff"), a Texas resident, brings this Class Action Complaint by and through her attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC against Defendant Everest Receivable Services Inc. (hereinafter "Defendant Everest") and Defendant DNF Associates LLC (hereinafter "Defendant DNF"), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff's counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff's personal knowledge.

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (the "FDCPA" or the "Act") in 1977 in response to the "abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors." 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that "abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal

bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy." *Id.* Congress concluded that "existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect consumers," and that "the effective collection of debts" does not require "misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices." 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to "insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged." *Id.* § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate. *Id.* § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over any state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of Texas consumers under § 1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act ("FDCPA"), and

6. Plaintiff is seeking damages and declaratory relief.

### **PARTIES**

7. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of Texas, County of Tarrant, residing at 2908 Highlawn Terrace, Fort Worth TX 76133.

8. Defendant Everest is a "debt collector" as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA with an address at 352 Sonwil Drive, Chaktowaga, NY 14222-5.

9. Defendant DNF is a "debt collector" as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and can be served process upon its registered agent, Cogency Global Inc., 122 East 42<sup>nd</sup> Street, 18<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10168.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant Everest is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendant DNF is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

12. John Does 1-25, are fictitious names of individuals and businesses alleged for the purpose of substituting names of Defendants whose identities will be disclosed in discovery and should be made parties to this action.

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

13. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the following class, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3).

14. The Class consists of:

- a. all individuals with addresses in the State of Texas;

- b. to whom Defendant Everest sent an initial collection letter attempting to collect a consumer debt;
- c. on behalf of Defendant DNF;
- d. that included materially misleading and confusing language regarding when a Letter will be sent to the consumer after payment;
- e. which letter was sent on or after a date one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date twenty-one (21) days after the filing of this action.

15. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.

16. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendants and all officer, members, partners, managers, directors and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action, and all members of their immediate families.

17. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which are common issues that predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibits A, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e.

18. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this Complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff

nor her attorneys have any interests, which might cause them to not vigorously pursue this action.

19. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:

- a. **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
- b. **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A violate 15 § 1692e.
- c. **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
- d. **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor her counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

- e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.

20. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

21. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

22. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

23. Some time prior to January 28, 2019, an obligation was allegedly incurred to Celtic Bank/Indigo MasterCard.

24. The obligation arose out of a transaction involving a debt incurred by Plaintiff with Celtic Bank/Indigo MasterCard which Plaintiff incurred primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

25. The alleged Celtic Bank/Indigo MasterCard obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

26. Celtic Bank/Indigo MasterCard is a "creditor" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

27. On a date better known to Defendants, Celtic Bank/Indigo MasterCard sold or assigned Plaintiff's debt to Defendant DNF.

28. Defendant DNF contracted the Defendant Everest to collect the alleged debt.

29. Defendants collect and attempt to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and internet.

Violation – January 28, 2019 Collection Letter

30. On or about January 28, 2019, Defendant Jenkins sent Plaintiff a collection letter (the "Letter") regarding the alleged debt. The Letter is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

31. The Letter offers a settlement and at the top of the page states "TAX TIME SETTLEMENT OFFER 40% OFF."

32. A subsequent paragraph states as follows:

"Once the debt is satisfied, Everest Receivable Services will send you a letter stating this account is PAID IN FULL."

33. The statement is misleading and confusing to the consumer because it is unclear whether the letter will be sent upon settlement (when the balance is not paid in full but is satisfied nonetheless) or only if the account is paid in full.

34. The use of the term "PAID IN FULL," is especially misleading because it implies that the letter will be sent upon full payment of the debt rather than a settlement of the debt where less than full payment is tendered.

35. The misleading and unclear language indicating that the letter will only be sent upon payment in full could easily confuse the consumer to forgo the settlement offer and choose to pay in full in order receive the confirmation letter.

36. Defendant could have easily avoided any confusion by simply saying, once this account is settled, even for less than the full balance, we will send you a letter indicating as such.

37. This false and inaccurate portion of the Letter is deceptive and misleading because it fails to advise Plaintiff whether they will receive a letter upon settlement.

38. As a result of Defendant's deceptive misleading and false debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

**COUNT I**  
**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692e**  
***et seq.***

39. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

40. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

41. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

42. Defendant violated said section by:

a. Making a false and misleading representation in violation of §1692e(10).

43. Due to the fact that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e et seq. of the FDCPA, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**



44. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Latoya Henderson, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment from Defendant Everest and Defendant DNF, as follows:

1. Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Raphael Deutsch, Esq. as Class Counsel;
2. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
3. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
4. Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
5. Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
6. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Raphael Deutsch  
**Stein Saks, PLLC**

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